

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every
day in the year. Four cents per copy. An-
nual subscription price \$12.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereo
typing and Engraving, neatly and promptly ex-
ecuted at the lowest rates.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.Subscriptions and Advertisements will be
received and forwarded on the same terms
as in New York.

Volume XXXIX.....No. 374

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.COLLOSSUM,
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 7:45 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, between Third and Third streets.—UNCLE DICK'S
DARLING, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. J. L. Toole.WOODS' MUSIUM,
Broadway, corner of Third and Third streets.—HAND AND
GLOVE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Mr. Lettingwell.
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, at 8 P. M.; closes
at 10 P. M. Mr. E. L. Laverett.OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.LYCUM THEATRE,
Fourth street, between Broadway and Broadway.—LA PRINCESSE
DE THIBAUDEAU, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mlle.
Aimee, Mlle. Minnie.THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:20
P. M.PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Second and Second streets.—THE
GOLDEN AGE, at 8 P. M. Mr. John T. Kay-
mond.BOOTH'S THEATRE,
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—
THE SOUTHERN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
and Mrs. Barney Williams.NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
KIRKLY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirkly
Family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11
P. M. Miss Emily Davison, Miss Sara Jewett, Louis
James, Charles Fisher.GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourth street, between Broadway and Broadway.—THE
WIDOW, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 385 Broadway.—Parisian Can-can Dancers, at 8 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE,
ROSEDALE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester
Wallack.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.BAILLY'S CIRCUS,
foot of Houston street, near River, at 1 P. M. and 8 P. M.TIVOLI THEATRE,
Eight street, between Second and Third avenues.—
RING DANCE.THE GREAT NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Eight avenue and Forty-third street.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 1, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy
and clear.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—A continued
active stock market; large transactions;
prices firm; gold 110 1/2.THE PLAGUE IS SAID TO HAVE MADE ITS AP-
pearance in Tripoli and near Mecca. There
appears to be some foundation for the rumor,
as the authorities at Malta have adopted the
strictest quarantine regulations for all vessels
coming from the tainted ports.AND NOW COMES THE CONVENTION at Albany
of the State Liqueur Dealers' Association.
The temporary chairman in his speech referred
to the "endeavor to hunt the liquor dealers
down," and declared that the time had
come "to organize a defense." Well, what
are the liquor dealers going to do about it?THE FINE WEATHER yesterday permitted
the National Guard to proceed with the com-
petition for the State and divisional prizes
which had to be postponed on Tuesday in
consequence of the terrible rain storm which
swept over the range. The attendance was
large, but owing to the prevalence of a high
wind the scoring made was not very good.THE GERMAN CABINET has been of late di-
recting the attention of the nation toward
Asia. It is intended to found a Prussian na-
val hospital at Yokohama, Japan. This will
place the Germans on an equal footing with
English and French in this respect. German
emigrants have already settled at Yokohama,
and the authorities in Berlin are pleased with
the aspect of the new propagandist move-
ment.A MAN NAMED CARL PROBST WAS KILLED
by falling from the roof of a tenement house
in this city yesterday. His death was sudden
and alarming. The circumstances of the case
are surrounded with some share of mystery
and appear to require a very searching in-
vestigation. Many persons, young and old, have
been killed lately in New York by falling to
the pavement either from open windows or
the roofs of dwellings. Do these sad occur-
rences all come from accident?AN EQUINOCTIAL CYCLONE.—The full force
of the late heavy Atlantic coast storm fell
upon Charleston and upon the seaboard be-
tween that point and Cape Hatteras. The de-
struction of the apparently impregnable sea-
wall of the Charleston Battery and the level-
ling to the earth of the heavy walls of the
new theatre in the heart of the city indicate
in the late storm there the force of a regular
West Indian cyclone. In rebuilding the sea-
wall of their Battery, however, it is to be
hoped that the authorities of Charleston will
look to their contractors and see to it that
their work is not a sham; for we, too, of New
York, have the job of a Battery seawall sadly
in need of repairs.

Political Morality in High Places.

We welcome what may be called the sense of quickening which seems to have arisen among our public men. We can understand how there might be severe judgments, like, for instance, in the case of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Daves in the matter of the Credit Mobilier. The public mind of the country censured these gentlemen for condoning a terrible wrong to the Treasury, if not for taking an actual part in the profits that accrued from it. But the second sense is that the offense was simply heedlessness, and that they should not be censured as we censure Colfax, for having done a deliberate and repeated wrong. At the same time, when men accept the honors and responsibilities of a public career they invite the hottest criticism, and their duty is to bear themselves so that there shall not merely be an absence of reproach but the absence even of suspicion.

By this canon of criticism let us look into what are called the "revelations" in Louisiana. When Lieutenant Governor Penn was in transient possession of the Louisiana State House he caused its records and papers to be searched, and found, among other things, the correspondence and check book of the fugitive Kellogg. The stubs of the check book showed some suggestive entries, which must cause Kellogg to regret that his flight was so hasty that he could not take away his private papers. The public has been made acquainted with the suspicious entries, but we prefer to await further developments before judging whether the awkward revelations are as damaging as the opponents of the Kellogg usurpation incline to consider them. We do not believe in condemning any man unheard, especially men of influence, authority and fame, who have earned popular confidence and are entitled to patient and respectful consideration. Public attention has been strongly fixed on the heavy retainers paid to Carpenter and Butler for professional services in the Supreme Court when the writ of prohibition was before that tribunal. Shortly after the Durell order Kellogg's counsel, in resisting the issuance of the writ, consisted of Caleb Cushing, Senator Carpenter and General Butler, all of whom appeared in court. Mr. Cushing made a short speech, Mr. Carpenter another short speech, General Butler taking no part in the argument. Two of these lawyers were members of Congress, and the unfavorable inference is founded on the fact that their fees seem out of all reasonable proportion both to the service rendered and to what was paid to the third gentleman, who was only a simple lawyer. Mr. Carpenter received four thousand five hundred dollars, General Butler three thousand dollars, and Mr. Cushing, who acted as leading counsel and is superior to either of the others in professional standing, received only two thousand dollars. It is therefore intimated by Kellogg's enemies that under the guise of fees he paid to Carpenter and Butler a virtual bribe, expecting to purchase their services in Congress as well as in the Supreme Court. This inference seems to be premature, and is not sustained by the whole state of the facts so far as they have yet been brought to the public knowledge.

If Kellogg intended those heavy retainers as bribes he failed to accomplish his object. Mr. Carpenter, in his subsequent action as Senator, was the foremost opponent of the Kellogg government, making the most powerful speech delivered against it; and Butler, if we recollect aright, advocated and voted for Durell's impeachment. More recently, in an interview granted to the HERALD correspondent, General Butler denied the legality of the Kellogg government. These facts cannot be left out in estimating the insinuation of bribery. Attempts to bribe legislators would very soon come to an end if the money converted advocates into adversaries. Stress has been laid on Senator Carpenter's inconsistency on the Louisiana question, and one prominent journal accounts for it by alleging that he accepted a bribe of ten thousand dollars on the other side. This is said without a shadow of proof, and therefore cannot be considered. Nobody has a right to make such charges, more especially against a man as eminent and honored as the Senator from Wisconsin, unless he supports them by evidence. Mr. Carpenter's inconsistency on the Louisiana question is susceptible of a perfectly honorable explanation. When he was retained as counsel in the writ of prohibition case the subject was new to him and he was merely required to investigate a question of law. A lawyer's duty to his client does not bind him to impartiality, but the reverse. He undertakes, in consideration of his fee, to make the best argument he can on his client's side of the question. In the writ of prohibition case Carpenter's law was sound, or at least it was adjudged to be sound by the Supreme Court, who refused the writ. When the committee of investigation was afterwards proposed in the Senate he spoke in support of the President's action, and up to that time he was perfectly consistent. But after having been appointed on that committee it became his duty to make a thorough examination of the facts, which resulted in a conviction of the utter illegality of the Kellogg government. He yielded his first opinion to irresistible evidence, and set forth that evidence in a speech of such logical force as convinced all impartial men. If his mind had been biased by his previous relation to a client he yielded that bias when he came to investigate the facts, and the change, so far as yet appears, was honorable to his independence and fairness.

This certainly is very clear. Moreover, there is always to be considered in dealing with our public men what may be called the law of probability. There are probable and improbable crimes, and we think some writer lays down the ingenious theory that in all phases of character, no matter how exalted, there is the possible crime that it might commit. General Butler and Mr. Carpenter have been accused of many things, but no one has regarded them as fools. Certainly they would have been fools to have accepted a bribe from Kellogg and sent him a receipt for the money and then opposed his measure in Congress. This is not the way, so far as we understand it, in which bribery transactions are consummated, and nothing is more improbable on its face than that these two men should be guilty of having accepted a small, insignificant bribe, at the same time putting their fame and influence in peril. When such men sell out to the devil they ask a larger price than Kellogg paid. But at the same time the check-book disclosures have an unpleasant look. They suggest a point of professional morals

that ought to be pressed home upon the attention of lawyers who are members of Congress and lawyers also who do business in New York in a strange, loose way. There is no good reason why lawyers serving in either house of Congress may not argue causes in the Supreme Court, under the restrictions which we will presently indicate. It has always been customary in this country, and supported by such lawyers as Pinckney, Sergeant, Webster and Reverdy Johnson, the custom has passed without challenge. Lawyers who are members of the British House of Commons have always pursued the practice of their profession unless they consented to take office. Brougham had a severe struggle with himself when his party pressed him to take the Lord Chancellorship, and to the end of his life he thought it a mistake to have relinquished his large professional gains which he might have retained as a simple member of Parliament. But it is not only objectionable but scandalous for members of Congress to go into the Supreme Court with heavy retainers and argue cases involving the same questions on which they will afterward be called to act in their legislative capacity. Nothing is easier than to represent their counsel fees as bribes, and it might sometimes be difficult to repel the accusation. Undoubtedly this practice ought to be condemned and abolished. It is more than indelicate; it is inconsistent with the high measure of professional and political honor. The same reasons which exclude from a jury every man who has an interest in the trial, the same reasons which forbid a judge to sit in a case in which he has acted as counsel, are of equal force against the practice of taking fees as a lawyer and then going into Congress and voting on questions relating to the same subject matter.

These things have been done, and we have no doubt there are a thousand instances at hand of public men who have earned fees for arguing before the Courts what they would be called upon to decide as legislators. We think there should be an end of it. A lawyer who accepts a fee—as Butler did—may be as innocent as possible in the transaction, but the country will not always so regard it. When the popular mind is asked to decide between a fee and a bribe the distinction becomes hazy; and public men who allow their business needs to force them into this position must not complain if they are condemned harshly. Among the evils resulting from our civil war is an obtuseness of mind upon what a public man owes to himself and what is due to his profession. Things are done now as a matter of course, consecrated by custom and opportunity, that would never have been permitted in the earlier days. Our condemnation, therefore, does not fall upon the men who are involved in this disclosure, but upon the system. It is a great pity they were not brave enough to rise above the system and make to themselves a law of Jeffersonian purity. But we cannot censure a public man for being no better than his time. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, shines out like a star in the dark galaxy of present statesmanship for his noble letter in response to an application to become a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier. He had no question of the value of the stock, but he could have no pecuniary interest in any company that would need legislation. How much better a letter of this kind would have read from General Butler than his business communication asking for his fee. The time has come for our public men to accept the Bayard standard in their relations with Congress. Public opinion should reform the custom that has so long held good, and lay it down as a rule that, between a fee and bribe on all questions that may be questions of legislation, there can be and should be no difference.

The Crops in the Southwest.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange, from numerous reports on the cotton crop in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, estimates that in these States, from the blighting effects of the recent severe drought, the aggregate yield will be about forty-five per cent less than that of last year. This will be a severe loss to the States directly concerned; but there are still more discouraging facts in this Memphis report, viz.:—Having realized advances to the extent of their interests laborers have abandoned the picking of the cotton in many instances, and as, in addition to prices of cotton being very low, very little grain or meat has been raised, there is much foreboding as to the future. This devotion of their lands and their capital exclusively to the cultivation of cotton has for many years proved a disastrous blunder to our Southern planters. They have depended upon their cotton to supply them, not only with all their household and farming utensils and implements, their clothing, furniture, &c., but to supply them with provisions, to a great extent, from the Northwest, when, for manufactures of all descriptions and for all the articles of subsistence of the temperate zone, our cotton States offer facilities and advantages which exist nowhere else in the world. To these important matters of Southern reconstruction the attention of Southern planters cannot be too earnestly directed.

THE SHERMAN WEDDING.—The Republic has its bright days, when politics, anger, dissension are all forgotten in the general appreciation of some domestic personal event. We had such a day when Miss Grant was married and carried over the seas to her English home. There was a tinge of sadness in the thought that the child of our President was to become an alien, but even this did not prevent our sharing with the President and family the felicity of the happy occasion. It is understood that the President's son will soon approach the altar with one of the beautiful Western belles. To-day the daughter of General Sherman will accept her destiny, and all Washington is in eager excitement over the coming event. The ceremony will be Catholic, and the leading prelate of the West has come on to honor General Sherman by giving his daughter his priestly benediction. There is no man in public life who is more respected and beloved than Tecumseh Sherman. Time, which destroys so many reputations, has strengthened his, and whatever adds to his happiness or that of his house will be profoundly pleasing to the American people.

THREE EVENTS of unusual interest came off yesterday at Fleetwood Park. In the unfinished trot, postponed from Monday, Royal George came in ahead. Arthur won the second trot, and Nellie Walton the third.

A Dose for Mayor Havemeyer.—Mr. John Kelly's Vindication.

Mr. John Kelly's reply to the charges preferred against him by Mayor Havemeyer has been made with remarkable and commendable promptness, considering the mass of figures to be reviewed and the length of time covered by the transactions to which they refer. Mr. Havemeyer's letter appeared on September 18, and Mr. Kelly did not return to the city until September 22. It has, therefore, only taken eight days to answer a lengthy indictment, carefully and shrewdly drawn, which is known to have occupied months in perfecting and to have enlisted the ability of at least one experienced lawyer and of a number of expert accountants in the Finance Department. This is creditable to Mr. Kelly, inasmuch as it proves that his accounts while in the public service must have been accurately kept and that the records of his official transactions have been faithfully preserved—a fact scarcely consistent with official dishonesty, which usually seeks by the destruction of records to prevent detection. As to the sufficiency of the reply there will probably be no difference of opinion among disinterested and fair-minded men, so far as the charge of official fraud and robbery made against Mr. Kelly is concerned. The ex-Sheriff appears to show conclusively that Mr. Havemeyer's figures have been trickily and deceptively arranged for the purpose of affording a seeming warrant for such accusations, unless, indeed, we may be charitable enough to suppose that the venerable Mayor has been purposely deceived or has been led into accidental error by the violence of his malignity against those who were instrumental in disturbing his favorite egg nest in Mulberry street.

Outside of its personal bitterness and malignity Mayor Havemeyer's letter contained statements to which Mr. Kelly was bound, in justice to himself and to the public, to make reply. The first and most serious of the charges was that Mr. Kelly, while Sheriff of New York, had reported to the Secretary of State and charged the county of New York for about one hundred thousand more convictions than had actually been had during his term of office. As the Sheriff is entitled to a certain fee on each conviction it followed that if this charge was true he had swindled the county out of a large sum of money, set down by Mr. Havemeyer at nearly thirty-five thousand dollars. The Mayor endeavored to prove the offence against Mr. Kelly by showing that the returns required to be made to the Secretary of State by the clerks of Courts of Record and of Special Sessions of New York gave during Mr. Kelly's two terms of office only twenty thousand convictions, while the returns to the same official, required to be made by the Sheriff, gave one hundred and thirteen thousand. The fact must have been apparent to all who gave any attention to the Mayor's figures that the discrepancy between the returns of the clerks of courts and those of the Sheriff existed only in the Courts of Special Sessions, and not in Courts of Record. The explanation is now afforded by Mr. Kelly. A law was passed in 1839 requiring these returns of convictions to be made to the Secretary of State from each city and county of the State. A circular was sent out by the Secretary of State explaining that the object of the law was to "obtain such accurate statistical information concerning convicts and crimes as may guide intelligent legislation." It was evident that to make these statistics of any practical value the convictions in the Police Courts of New York ought to be returned, as well as those in Courts of Record and Special Sessions; hence the practice was adopted by the Sheriff long before Mr. Kelly's first term of office commenced to include the convictions in the Police Courts. This practice was confirmed and legalized in 1861 by an amendment to the law of 1839, which provided that "all courts in the city of New York having jurisdiction in cases where criminal convictions are had are hereby, for the purposes of this act, declared Courts of Special Sessions, whether composed of one or more police magistrates." The clerks of the Court of Special Sessions did not, however, consider it their duty to include in their returns to the Secretary of State the convictions in the Police Courts, and hence only reported the convictions in the Court of Special Sessions of New York county. This caused the difference in the returns, and Mr. Kelly proves by the record that in the Police Courts the convictions were during his two terms of office more than four times as many as those in the Special Sessions. Furthermore, Mr. Kelly shows that by arrangement with the names of the persons convicted in the Police Courts were retained in the Sheriff's possession, where they now remain open to inspection, while tabular statements of the number, nativity, sexes, ages and other information required for statistical purposes were forwarded to Albany. Mr. Kelly might have added a fact which he has overlooked—namely, that in making up the statistics of crime the Sheriff's returns, and not the incomplete returns of the clerks of Courts of Special Sessions, have always been used by the Secretary of State.

Other answers to counts in the Mayor's bill of indictment are made by Mr. Kelly which are equally conclusive, but which we must pass over, referring the reader to Mr. Kelly's exhaustive letter. When the ex-Sheriff announces that he has every record of his office safe; that he has every volume of police convictions, with names, offences and dates properly certified; that the name of every juror summoned by him in six years is on file, and that every book and paper in his possession is open to the inspection of the Mayor and of every citizen of New York, we are bound to accept his figures as correct. But when we have said this we leave untouched the question as to the official morality which allows a strictly conscientious man and a reformer to take full advantage of laws which entitle him to exorbitant fees and profits, and not to set the example of true reform in his own person. Mr. Kelly, finding enormous perquisites attached to the Sheriff's office, ought, perhaps, in the opinion of some moralists, to have refused the money and used his influence while in office to secure a reform in the interest of the public. We admit, however, that such philanthropy is rare

even among the model reformers of our own day. Register Sigel went into office on the shibboleth of reform, and we heard a great deal pending his election about the heavy fees and the great benefit that would be conferred on the dear people by their reduction if they would only "fight mit Sigel" and win the battle of economy. We have not heard that the perquisites of the office are less now than they were under "ring rule." The present Comptroller took office as a reformer; but the reform we have had in the Finance Department has been in the direction of prodigality and inefficiency. The convicted Police Commissioners were reformers; yet the street cleaning iniquities under their management scarcely tended in the direction of reform. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction are of the reform stamp; but their dry goods, flour, beef and false bills do not evince a desire to save the people's money. So if Mr. Kelly did not prove himself a marvel of reform and economy while in office he certainly has plenty of company. We can only advise him, now that he has given us a further proof of the untruthfulness, vindictiveness and trickery of the unfortunate Havemeyer, to remain out of office himself, and to use his political influence to secure those reforms which are needed in the Sheriff's office and in nearly all other public offices before we can enjoy a government based upon truly honest, upright and economical business principles.

Lieutenant Wheeler's Explorations.

While Professor Hayden and his corps of collaborators for several years have been engaged in unveiling the hitherto unexplored and unknown wonders of the Rocky Mountains, from Colorado northward to the marvellous geyser, boiling springs and canyons of the Yellowstone and those surrounding groups of lofty mountains in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho Territories, Lieutenant Wheeler and his large and well equipped force of engineers, geologists, naturalists, botanists, ornithologists, &c., have been doing excellent service in their explorations of that vast terra incognita embracing large portions of Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, of which regions, previous to these explorations, very little was known. From their researches in Western Colorado Lieutenant Wheeler and his immediate party have returned to Denver, with the report that, in their value and importance, the general results of their recent expedition are far beyond the work of previous years.

First, a new pass has been discovered over the backbone of the Rocky Mountains, low enough for a railway to the Gunnison Valley, which is described as the richest region of the Rocky Mountain range. Gunnison Valley is watered by the South Branch of the Grand River, and Grand and Green rivers at their junction are merged in that wild and terrible river, the Colorado of the West, whose outlet, a thousand miles below, is the Gulf of California. Fremont and Gunnison, in their official reports, as "pathfinders," speak in raptures of the natural beauties of Colorado Territory west of the Rocky Mountain "divide"—a region of rich meadows, beautiful parks, forests, fresh water lakes and perennial streams. A feasible route for a railway to the heart of this inviting region will doubtless soon be followed by the building of the road and the settlement of the country.

Our despatch from Denver on Wheeler's discoveries next informed us that the finest collection of fossil remains ever found in America had been secured by Professor Cope, paleontologist of the expedition; that on the shore of an ancient ocean in New Mexico forty-seven specimens were found in one day, and that the megatherium, the mastodon, and all classes of saurian monsters illustrating the animal life of the saurian epoch are among these valuable specimens. But the ocean here referred to must have been a fresh water lake, for those animals, like the rhinoceros and hippopotamus of the present day, were fresh water creatures, and lived upon the vegetation of fresh water lakes, rivers and swamps. In the southeastern corner of California and extending up into Nevada there is the bed of an ancient inland sea or bay which in ancient times was but an expansion and prolongation of the present Gulf of California. For this now dry desert basin Senator Jones, of Nevada, has secured a survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of reconvert it into an inland sea by means of a canal to the Colorado River, only some fifty miles distant, the general level of the basin being two hundred feet below the sea.

The fossils of this desert basin indicate their salt water origin as distinctly as those of the "great bone yards" of Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and New Mexico indicate a fresh water habitat. Doubtless when the Colorado desert was an arm of the sea immense areas of the now elevated and arid plains east and west of the Rocky Mountains were fresh water lakes, swarming with the monstrous aquatic animals of the saurian epoch. But these recent explorations, in a practical view, have resulted in far more important discoveries than the fossil remains of extinct animals. They have greatly enlarged the area of habitable and productive lands in our new Territories beyond what it was supposed to be, and have thus proportionately increased our country's general resources of wealth and prosperity. A few years hence from these explorations the existing blanks on the maps of the western division of the United States will be filled up with the mountains, rivers, lakes, and plains belonging to them, and not till then shall we fully realize the grandeur and the resources of our goodly inheritance.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON HIS DEFENSE.—Governor Kellogg has issued an address to the people of the United States, in which he attempts to justify his original usurpation of power in the unfortunate State he misrules, and next, to prove that his carpet-bag government has been an honest one. The best thing he could do to satisfy the people of the United States would be to relieve the people of Louisiana of his presence, and to leave them free to choose their own State government by a fair vote of all entitled to the franchise, black and white. This would be the most convincing proof he could give of his honesty. Of course we do not expect him to give it.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, the defaulting clerk in the State Treasurer's office, is now being tried at Albany. Mr. Baltes, the Treasurer,

testified that Phelps was able to make exact imitations of his own and the State Comptroller's handwriting. The State Treasurer ought to have been watchful of so accomplished a clerk.

A Great Nautical Invention.

One of the greatest inventions in steam machinery which the fertile genius of the age has produced has recently been announced and successfully tested in England. Like all other really valuable designs for giving safety it acts upon the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The contrivance is an automatic engine governor, whose work is to regulate the motion of the steamship's propeller, so as to save the ship from the frequent and fatal breakdown by straining of the machinery.

The mammoth passenger steamship of the present day, once at sea, is almost wholly dependent on the strength and safe working of her screw. The safe and efficient action of the screw depends on the immobility of the water in which it revolves and in its sufficient immersion. Every sea-goer on the great steamers has felt the shock and peril of the "racing" of the engines when, in a heavy sea, the propeller is lifted out of the water and the revolution is four or five times increased. Instantly a sudden check is brought to bear on all the connections, the whole apparatus is subjected to an intense strain and then comes the ominous breaking of the shaft, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the storm.

The invention to which we allude applies an anticipative correction of this catastrophe by its automatic action. It consists of a pneumatic air chamber, which communicates with the sea through a sea-valve and with the throttle valve of the engine, and acting somewhat after the principle of the Westinghouse air-brake on steam cars when the train is broken. This pneumatic governor, so simple and instantaneous in its operation, cuts off the steam from the engines by the transference of pressure the instant a heavy sea begins to lift the screw out of the water. The adjustment is such that when or before the propeller is raised out of the resisting medium, and before acceleration can ensue, the throttle has served its purpose and the shaft been relieved from all tension. Nothing could be simpler and more summary in its working, and scarcely any invention could afford greater safety, comfort and economy to all steam vessels employing the screw.

The economy of steam, and consequently of fuel, by closing off the supply of motive power from the boiler when the propeller is in the air, must be very great in long voyages. The enormous saving of the wear and tear of the facings and gearing and the relief of the shafts and rods from the tremendous tension of the rolling waves must be still greater economy to the steamship company. But the outweighing consideration of the great security to life and property from so cheap and self-acting a contrivance will very much enhance the popularity of every ocean steamer which it is known employs it. The simplicity, inexpensiveness and self-evident utility of this invention should strongly commend it to all our steam lines, especially on the boisterous Atlantic, and no time should be lost in fitting it upon their vessels before the winter gales set in.

WHERE ARE THE OLD LEADERS?—A Richmond correspondent paints a sad picture of the state of Southern society and politics since the war. He criticizes Mr. Davis sharply, and presents what will with some softening of tone be undoubtedly the historical estimate of this singular man. The passing away of the men who were leaders in the rebellion, out of all relation to reconstruction, is one of the saddest phases of the whole situation. The South will never assume her true place in the Union until her real leaders come to the front.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Cochrane's Convention was Langan's ball. Southern Colorado is "purple with wild plums." Captain A. Rand, of the British Navy, is quartered at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rear Admiral J. H. Strong, United States Navy, is registered at the Everett House.

Judge E. G. Loring, of the United States Court of Claims, is residing at the New York Hotel.

Mr. R. B. Angus, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Governor John C. Robinson is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel A. McD. McCook, United States Army, has quarters at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

At Arras MacMahon was saluted with the shout "Vive l'Empereur!" and responded "Vive la République!"

Samuel H. Pook, United States Naval Constructor at Charleston Navy Yard, has been ordered to Brooklyn.

Mr. Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Authority in France attends to very small matters. Now it is seizing the portraits of Bazaine in the shop windows.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Baxter, of the Medical Department, United States Army, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Assistant Surgeon General Charles H. Crane, United States Army, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Gilsey House.

President Thomas A. Scott and Vice President J. N. Cullough and William Tharr, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Princess Elizabeth Sibirsky, wife of Count Sibirsky, and formerly joint occupant of the throne in Wallachia, died at Geneva recently, aged seventy-two years. She was a reigning princess before the Hohenzollerns went into her country.

It was rumored in Paris that the police of that city had discovered a conspiracy against the life of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine. Whether among Russian socialists or Polish exiles is not reported.

Larkin G. Mead, the American sculptor who designed and executed the elaborate monument to Lincoln, erected over his grave at Springfield, Ill., has just arrived from Florence, and will proceed to Springfield to attend the inaugural ceremonies of his great work.

Breadth of recovery in economical Geneva. The Duke of Brunswick left a legacy of a million francs to an Englishman, and the canton has paid it over without the reclamation of the tax on legacies which would have amounted to \$24,000. Corruption, ring, robbery, &c., &c.

Pretty old boys in Europe. Guizot died at eighty-seven, and Prince Menshikov at eighty-three, just taking a run from Russia to Paris. He is a grandson of the first of the family who made a delicious pastry that Peter the Great presented him to politics and the cabinet.

At Cannes, England, the public heard a deeply interesting in a domestic drama that was not satisfied at the fall of the curtain, but the villain of the piece mounting the stage, they wanted the curtain up again, and he hanged and they made a row about it.